

**KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL,  
2010-2011 FEDERAL SURVEY AND PLANNING GRANTS**


<b>1. APPLICATION INFORMATION</b>			
Organization Name	Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society		
Organization Address	10320 Watterson Trail, Louisville, KY 40299		
Principal Contact Person	Anne T. Bader	Phone	502.592.2355
Contact Person Title	President	Email	ab.ciarch@insightbb.com
<input type="checkbox"/> Local Government	<input type="checkbox"/> University		
<input type="checkbox"/> State Agency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonprofit Group		
<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Planning Agency	<input type="checkbox"/> Other		

<b>2. PROJECT INFORMATION</b>			
<b>A. Category [check appropriate box(es).]</b>	<b>Total Amount Requested</b>	<b>\$ 9000</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey (Archaeological)	<input type="checkbox"/> CLG Administration		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey (Historic Building)	<input type="checkbox"/> Rural Preservation		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Register Nomination(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Development	<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation Planning		
<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Assistance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Publication		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Public Interpretation			
<b>B. Summary:</b> On attachment provide a narrative summarizing the proposed project. Define the research <u>methodology</u> or approach. Define the <u>time frame</u> . Define the <u>products</u> . Define the <u>project impact area</u> and explain how local government and the public will be involved in the project. Archaeological projects also need a research design and must discuss how the project addresses the State Plan in Archaeology, <i>The Archaeology of Kentucky: Past Accomplishments and Future Directions</i> , which is available at <a href="http://heritage.ky.gov/envreview/archofky.htm">http://heritage.ky.gov/envreview/archofky.htm</a> (note: updated pdf files for the state plan are at the right side of the webpage).			
<b>C. Kentucky Heritage Council program priority:</b> List program priorities from the Kentucky Heritage Council, 2010-2011 Federal Survey and Planning Grants Annual Priorities.			

<b>3. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS</b>
Attach a resume for the staff, consultant or principal investigator and other key personnel who will carry out the project. If this individual has not been identified, summarize the selection process to be used and the professional standards to be met by consultants. Professionals should meet the criteria established in 36C.F.R.61 and consultants must be selected in accordance with the National Park Service Regulations.

<b>4. BUDGET</b>
Complete the following Budget Summary form for your project.

<b>5. SIGNATURE</b>
I certify this organization complies with all Federal Fair Employment Laws including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Executive Order 11246 and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. I certify the information in this application is true and accurate.

		September 22, 2010
Signature of Chief Executive Officer and Title		Date

**Return electronic files or original and 5 copies of completed application with attachments to:**

(By email to:)

**Jackie.Bradley@ky.gov**

**Include in Subject Line: "Federal Survey and Planning Grants**

**OR**

(By Postal Service to:)

**THE KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

**ATTN: Federal Survey and Planning Grants**

**300 Washington Street**

**Frankfort, Kentucky 40601**

**KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL,  
2010-2011 FEDERAL SURVEY AND PLANNING GRANTS**

<b>APPLICANT:</b>	Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society
<b>TOTAL GRANT AMOUNT REQUESTED:</b>	<b>\$9000</b>

**A. EXPENDITURES**

Federal share cannot exceed 60% of total cost of expenditure. Non-federal share must be at least 40% or more of the total cost of expenditure. In-kind, non-federal share can be used as part of the 40% match but is not reimbursable.

TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	I. TOTAL COST OF EXPENDITURE	II. FEDERAL SHARE	NON-FEDERAL SHARE	
A. PERSONNEL			III. CASH	IV. IN-KIND
Staff Salary	14920	8100 architectural history (3300) artifact processing-analysis (1300), data entry (400), preliminary report writing (1500), lab supervision (800), survey (800)	3810 archival (160), artifact analysis (1250), lab supervision (1200), report writing/graphics (1200)	3010 archival (160), artifact analysis (1250), supervising public archaeology (800), report writing (400), and presentations (400)
Staff Fringe				
Consultant Fees	1650		FOAS speaker (150)	geophysics (1500)
Volunteer Service	1600			public excavation/washing (1600)
<b>B. OPERATING EXPENSES</b>				
Rent				
Utilities/Telephone				
Printing/Copying	1050	reports, brochure, interpretive materials (750)	Archives copies, printing-reproduction (300)	
Photography	200			Artifact scanning/photography time (200)
Computer Services	480		database development, maintenance, data analysis, presentation (480)	
Travel	50		mileage to archives/research (50)	
Expendable Supplies	175	Curation/expendable supplies: forms; labeling, bags, tags, markers (150)	Curation/expendable supplies: forms; labeling, bags, tags, markers (25)	
Postage				
Professional Development	2000		redware and Conrad research (2000)	
Equipment	50			stakes/tape measures, drafting supplies/shovels/trowels (50)
Indirect Costs (Only universities)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>C. OTHER (list)</b>				
Research fees	50		50	
<b>D. TOTAL ALL COLUMNS</b>	<b>22,225</b>	<b>9000</b>	<b>6865</b>	<b>6360</b>



## B. SOURCE OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE (Columns III & IV above)

Provide organization source of all cash and in-kind contributions to the non-federal share. List in-kind and cash contributions from the same organization separately. In-kind contributions from the community donated through the sponsor may be totaled and listed as one item.

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	SOURCE OF MATCH (e.g. General Funds)	CASH	IN-KIND	TOTAL
Public participation during archaeological excavation	community donation		1600	1600
Consultant geophysical survey	professional donation		1500	1500
<b>Total donations</b>			<b>3100</b>	<b>3100</b>
FOAS and archival property research	in kind		160	160
FOAS artifact processing, sorting, and analysis	in-kind		1250	1250
FOAS presentations	in-kind		400	400
FOAS artifact scanning time	in-kind		200	200
FOAS public materials and reports writing	in-kind		400	400
FOAS redware consultant (honorarium and mileage)	general funds	150		150
FOAS printing /reproduction costs	general funds	250		250
FOAS travel cost	general funds	50		50
FOAS expendable supplies	general funds	25		25
FOAS research fees	general funds	50		50
<b>Total for FOAS</b>		<b>525</b>	<b>2410</b>	<b>2935</b>
Corn Island Archaeology (CIA) archival property research	general funds	160		160
CIA artifact processing, sorting, and analysis	general funds	1250		1250
CIA lab supervision	general funds	1200		1200
CIA public materials and reports writing/graphics	general funds	1200		1200
CIA archives copying	general funds	50		50
CIA computer services	general funds	480		480
CIA professional development	general funds	2000		2000
CIA field supervision	in-kind		800	800
CIA equipment	in kind		50	50
<b>Total for CIA</b>		<b>6340</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>7190</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL COLUMNS</b>		<b>6865</b>	<b>6360</b>	<b>13,225</b>

Kentucky Heritage Council  
2010-2011 Federal Survey and Planning Grants

**The Conrad-Seaton House (JF278) and Conrad Pottery Site (15JF740):  
Historic Building Survey and National Register Nomination,  
Archaeological Testing and Analysis,  
and Public Interpretation Development,  
Jeffersontown, Kentucky.**

Submitted to:  
**Jackie Bradley, Executive Secretary**  
**THE KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**  
Federal Survey and Planning Grants  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601  
502.564.7005 ext. 113

Contact Information:

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**<http://www.falls-society.org/>**

**September 22, 2010**

**FOAS, the Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society**, is a 501 (C) (3) "not-for-profit" corporation in its ninth year of operation. Monetary or other contributions to this organization qualify as deductions on an individual's or corporation's annual Federal and State income tax returns. As presented in our Mission Statement, the FOAS has a three-pronged mission relative to the public good:

- To increase public awareness about prehistoric and historic archaeological resources in the Falls of the Ohio River region;
- To serve as public advocates in support of historic preservation and conservation of the area's heritage: and
- To train and provide volunteers to assist in data recovery projects at sites threatened with imminent destruction or for which there is inadequate funding.

To meet these goals, the FOAS must develop curriculums, presentations and displays, informational hand-outs, and pamphlets/books in a lay form easily understood by all levels of the public. Donations from the general public allow this mission to progress and enable us to expand our current programs to include youth as well as adults. Our current target audience for 2010 includes:

- Scouting groups;
- School groups;
- Private and civic organizations;
- Municipalities and museums;
- Landowners; and
- Adult collectors and avocational archaeologists.

FOAS serves the region of the Falls of the Ohio River, primarily north-central Kentucky centered at Louisville and southern Indiana. Membership, however, includes professionals and avocationalists from three states. FOAS was the recipient of the 2004 Indiana Archaeology Award for its role in excavating a late Middle Archaic period cemetery in Spencer County, Indiana.

In addition to monthly meetings that are open to public, FOAS is involved in a variety of activities designed to enhance public education and awareness of archaeology and historic preservation. FOAS provides training for members and provides them the opportunity to actively participate in supervised archaeological investigations. FOAS provides support to professional archaeological projects that are underfunded or unfunded. We sponsor and conduct an annual Archaeology Day event at the Falls of the Ohio State Park that draws hundreds of children and adults each year. We publish an annual journal entitled *Currents of Change* that is written in lay terms designed to attract and inform the general population and professionals alike.

Additional information regarding FOAS can be found at [www.falls-society.org](http://www.falls-society.org).



## **2.B: Detailed Narrative of the Proposed Project**

FOAS proposes to conduct a project at the Conrad-Seaton House (JF278) and the Conrad-Seaton Archaeological Site (15JF740) also known as the Conrad Pottery Site located in Jeffersontown, Jefferson County, Kentucky. The narrative of the proposed project is presented in three parts, a Historic Building Survey and National Register Nomination, Archaeological Testing and Artifact Analysis, and a Public Interpretation component. The first two parts require distinct summaries, methodologies, products, and time frames, but ultimately complement one another in the third part, the public interpretation, as the Conrad-Seaton House (JF278) is directly related to the historic archaeological site (15JF740) located primarily in the side and rear yards of the house.

In addition to the labor offered by its membership and its own financial resources, FOAS will be supported financially and with in-kind labor by professionals at Corn Island Archaeology LLC (CIA). CIA currently occupies the Conrad-Seaton House for its active cultural resources consulting business. Along with the donated time of its professional archaeologists and architectural historians and conservators, CIA offers the use of its laboratory and supplies to process the artifacts recovered during the archaeological testing. FOAS also has the support of the landowner and the Jeffersontown Historical Society. The latter, along with other factions of the local community, are actively lobbying for a Main Street Renaissance for historic Jeffersontown. The research proposed herein will support efforts to recognize, preserve, and publicize the historic significance of the Conrad-Seaton property and Conrad's contribution to the early nineteenth century ceramic industry of the Falls of the Ohio region and indeed the state.

### **Part 1: Historic Building Survey and National Register Nomination**

#### **Project Impact Area**

The Conrad-Seaton House (JF278) is located within the historic main street of Jeffersontown, Kentucky at 10320 Watterson Trail (**Figure 1**). The historic building survey and National Register nomination preparation will take place at this location.

#### **Project Summary**

The Conrad-Seaton House was surveyed as KHC site JF278 over 30 years ago in 1979. The two-story, five-bay, brick building originally functioned as a single-family dwelling with attached commerce. It now serves as a commercial rental property. Corn Island Archaeology LLC (CIA) occupies the historic portion of the building (**Figure 2**); one upstairs room is dedicated to storage and office space for the FOAS.



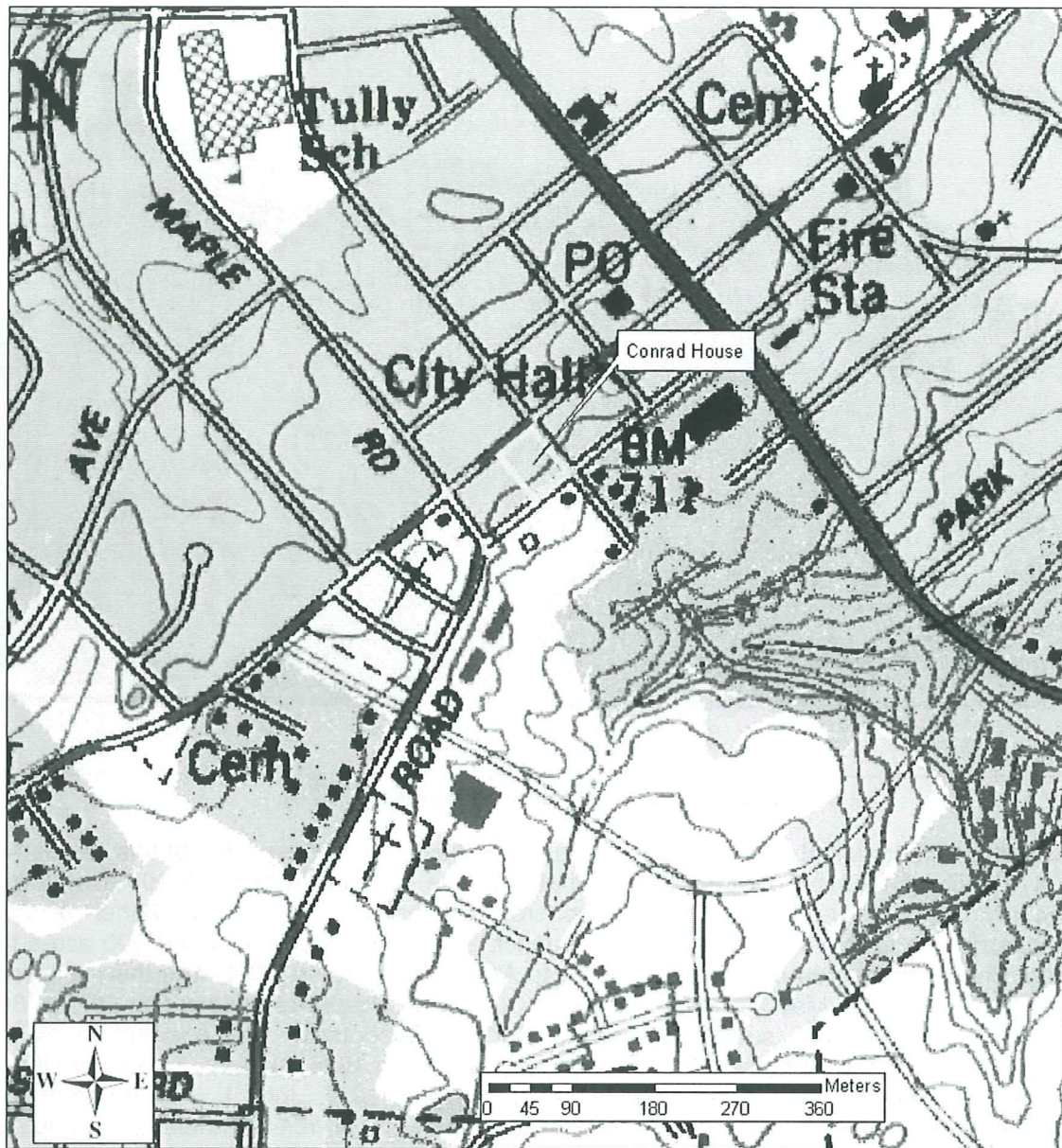
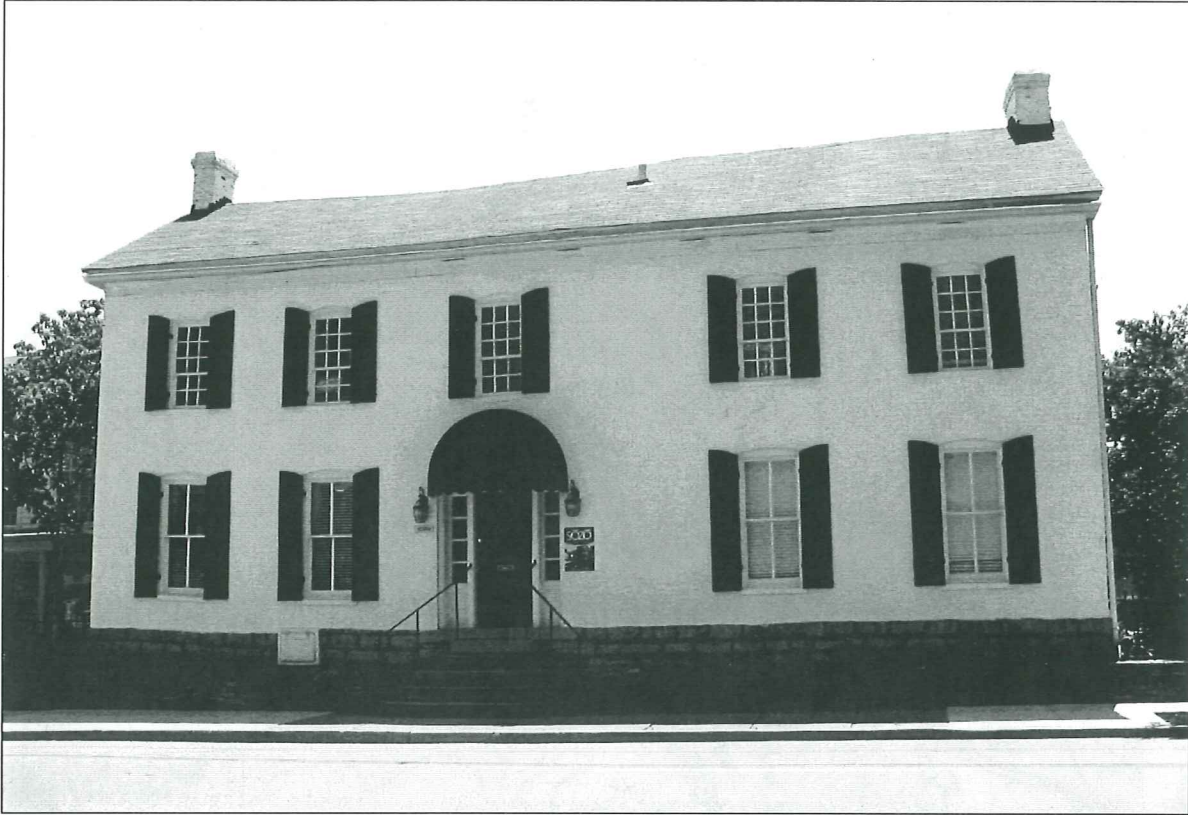


Figure 1. Location of the Conrad-Seaton House (JF278) (USGS 7.5" Jeffersonstown quadrangle).



**Figure 2. Conrad-Seaton House (JF278).**

According to the original survey, a log structure may have been constructed at this site as early as 1790. Deed research reveals that at that time the land lay within a 2,000-acre Virginia Treasury Warrant granted to Peter Shepherd, an absentee owner and father of Adam Shepherd, who founded Shepherdsville. Frederick and Ann Gieger purchased 500 acres from Adam Shepherd in 1794 and sold 122 acres to Abraham Bruner in 1794, who then subdivided the land in 1797. On May 22, 1803, Valentine Conrad purchased at auction lots 59 and 60 of Abraham Bruner's 1797 subdivision, now historic Jeffersontown, and operated a redware pottery there with the help of his brother, son, and slaves. In 1828, he and his wife sold the lots to their son, William, who maintained the business until 1837. John L. Hite purchased the property in 1837 and sold to James C. Pendleton in 1839. In 1844, Pendleton sold to John Simpson Seaton, the first of three doctors to occupy the building. He lived and practiced at the house until 1854. Dr. Samuel B. Mills did the same from 1854 to 1864, then sold to Dr. Samuel N. Marshall. Members of the Marshall family owned the land until 1964.

The irregular spacing of the bays indicate several phases of construction and further investigation, including preparation of a new Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) inventory form and a National Register nomination, will help determine in which order it actually occurred as there appear to be flaws in the chronology set forth in the 1979 survey and subsequent research. The 1979 survey indicates the log portion dates to sometime between 1790 and 1803 and was thought to be set back from the road as a one-story, single-pen cabin, which survives as the dining room, now the conference room of CIA. It also states that the first major addition may have occurred in 1844 when Dr. Seaton purchased the house, and describes it as the former living room adjacent to the dining room and a bedroom overhead with a side hall. A two-



bay addition to the northeast was thought to be added in 1936 to blend with the rest of the house. Most recently, a two-story, frame addition was added in 1978 set back from the rest of the house.

CIA has conducted additional archival research, reviewed folk housing research, and reassessed the massing of the house. From preliminary observations, it appears that the living room and bedroom thought to be added in 1844 may in fact be the original log house, a two-story, single-pen typology, that appears sporadically in very early Kentucky and Indiana having been carried westward from Virginia and Pennsylvania; the dining room and its massive fireplace may have been built at the same time to serve as the kitchen. While it may date to the 1790s, it is possible that it actually dates to Conrad's occupancy rather than earlier landowners. The three bays to the northeast, the central hall and parlor with bedroom overhead, may be what actually comprised the 1844 addition, indicated by similar sagging in the floors and roof that does not appear in the original part. The 1936 updates may have only been superficial such as the installation of sidelights and fan lights on the front door as reported by former occupants of the house. Furthermore, documentation that the front brick wall was rebuilt in 1900 refutes the assumption that the two northeastern bays were added in 1936. The foundations, door jams, and materials all indicate that the two bays to the southwest were built earliest and that the three to the northeast were built at another time and less sturdily.

FOAS, assisted by in-kind labor provided by qualified staff of CIA, proposes to update the KHC inventory form to include recent observations, which in turn will provide the public with the latest research on buildings dating to settlement-era Kentucky and the families who occupied them. In particular, the old survey form focuses on Federal aspects of the house, which are not what contributes to its notability, and it largely ignores Valentine Conrad as a central figure in the house and in Jefferson County pottery production.

FOAS also propose to prepare a National Register nomination for the Conrad-Seaton House (JF278), recommending its eligibility under Criterion D, as the future opportunity to peel away targeted layers of the building may yield important information about Conrad Pottery and the original fabric of the building as related to Kentucky's settlement era, including methods of construction employed, cultural dissemination of log building techniques, and the identity of Jeffersontown at its birth with the house among the earliest surviving in the county. Further understanding of log construction in Kentucky remains an interest at KHC as illustrated by its publication of "The Pioneer Log House in Kentucky" (Bill Macintire 1998) and KHC's eligibility determinations on other log structures since then such as the Chaudet-Devine House (LV40). Fully documenting and nominating this building will also enhance research related to the historic archaeological site (15JF740) associated with the Conrad Valentine Pottery, discussed further below.

## **Methodology**

A KHC Historic Resources Inventory Form of the Conrad-Seaton House will be prepared in accordance with KHC's *Instructions for Completing the Individual Buildings Survey Form*. Documentation will include digital photographs, taken with a Nikon D40 and .tiff formatted, and mapping, using recent aerials from Louisville/Jefferson County Information Consortium (LOJIC).

The nomination will be prepared using guidelines set forth by KHC and the National Park Service in its series of National Register bulletins. The nomination contains nine sections, the most in depth of which are the Description (Section 7) of the house and the Statement of

KHC 2010-2011 Federal Survey And Planning Grants:  
The Conrad-Seaton House and Conrad Pottery Site

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Significance (Section 8). Section 7 will include a general summary and description of neighborhood, lot, exterior, interior, alterations, and integrity. CIA will support the FOAS by reviewing available property records and preparing a floor plan illustrating the evolution of the house, building materials, and approximate dates of additions and will highlight areas that may yield information.

Section 8 will include the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register, the areas of significance, period of significance, and the historic context to which it contributes. The historic context will be developed using primary and secondary resources available online and at KHC, Louisville Metro Archives, the Jefferson County Clerk's Office, the Planning Commission, Louisville Free Public Library (LFPL), University of Louisville and Kentucky libraries, Filson Historical Society, and the Kentucky Historical Society as necessary.

Following preparation of the draft, a copy will be submitted to the KHC National Register coordinator for review. Revisions will be made according to feedback and submit final copies to the Louisville Metro Historic Preservation Commission and KHC, which will forward a copy to the State Review Board. FOAS will prepare a short audiovisual presentation for the Review Board to summarize the significance of the nominated property and argue the case for listing. The Review Board will either vote for NPS consideration or request additional edits. Editing will be addressed if necessary. NPS National Register staff in Washington, D.C. will either list the property or return it to the state for revisions.

#### **Time Frame**

The historic building survey, research, and preparation of a draft and final nomination will be completed by January 7, 2011 in order to be reviewed and signed by the Metro Historic Preservation Commission and the Mayor in time for the quarterly meeting of the State Review Board in mid-March. This will allow ample time to address comments if any should arise and resubmit for the June State Review Board meeting in order to meet the September 1, 2011 deadline for completion of the project. Once forwarded to the NPS, the outcome of the nomination will be determined within 45 days.

#### **Products**

Electronic copies (.pdf) will be submitted to KHC during preparation of the draft. The final nomination submitted in January will also be submitted in .pdf format to the Historic Preservation Commission and KHC. In addition, KHC will receive one paper copy of an original USGS map of the house, two sets of photographic prints, and one archival CD of photographs. KHC will distribute the nomination to the State Review Board and the NPS.

#### **Local Government and Public Involvement**

Jeffersontown's local government, Historical Society, Chamber of Commerce, and History Museum have demonstrated and expressed a continued interest in building the identity of Jeffersontown as a heritage tourism destination. The listing of one of its oldest and most visible buildings on main street, Watterson Trail, will further their efforts.



## Part 2: Archaeological Testing and Analysis

### Project Impact Area

Archaeological excavations at the Conrad-Seaton House (JF278) have occurred to date in the grassy side yard located northeast of the house and south of the corner of Watterson Trail (formerly Main Street) and College Street in historic Jeffersontown (**Figure 3**). Very small rear yard and front yard areas have not yet been explored. These excavations, all of which have been open to public participation, have revealed intact cultural deposits and features suggestive of outbuildings possibly associated with a known 1803-1837 redware pottery. The excavations have also resulted in the recovery of hundreds of artifacts associated with the manufacture of the ware. Waster sherds and kiln furniture have remained to date unanalyzed due to the large numbers recovered.



Figure 3. Location of archaeological excavations at Conrad Pottery Site (JFJF740).

### Project Summary

The rear yard of the Conrad-Seaton House (JF278) slopes to the southeast and was partially filled in to make it more level. The rear yard is now paved for parking. It once contained a well, hitching posts, and almost certainly other dependencies. The side yard is small, but undisturbed. Public archaeological investigations have been conducted collaboratively by FOAS and CIA since 2008 in conjunction with the annual three-day Jeffersontown Gaslight Festival. These excavations revealed intact archaeological deposits remaining from the Conrad Pottery that existed on the property from 1803 to 1837 (**Figure 4**, **Figure 5**, and **Figure 6**). The Conrad-Seaton property is known to contain the kilns in which the pottery was produced. Large amounts of waster sherds have been recovered. The recovered artifact assemblage to date includes kiln furniture such as stilts and spacers, pottery ribs, and other tools (**Figure 7**). Also, other materials associated with the historic occupation of the house have been found. Numerous architectural artifacts have been recovered. These included cut and possibly wrought nails and window glass. In addition, a few personal items (glass buttons) also were found.

The significance of the Conrad-Seaton property resides in its unique production of a form of redware folk pottery typically associated with the Mid-Atlantic (such as Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Virginia) Germanic tradition. While as many as seventeen redware potters may have operated over the years in the Louisville area, these appear to have restricted their products to a primarily undecorated line of utilitarian vessels that are commonly encountered at archaeological sites dating to the early half of the nineteenth century. Conrad's pottery also produced these forms, but his operation is more notable for his service and tablewares created by slip-trailing colorful designs on a variety of vessel forms.

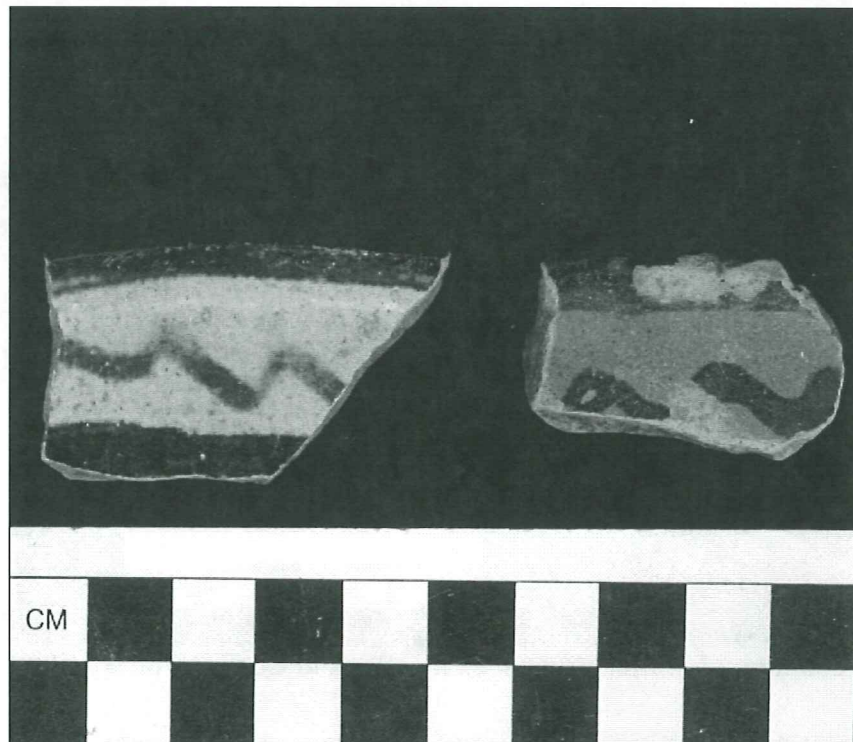
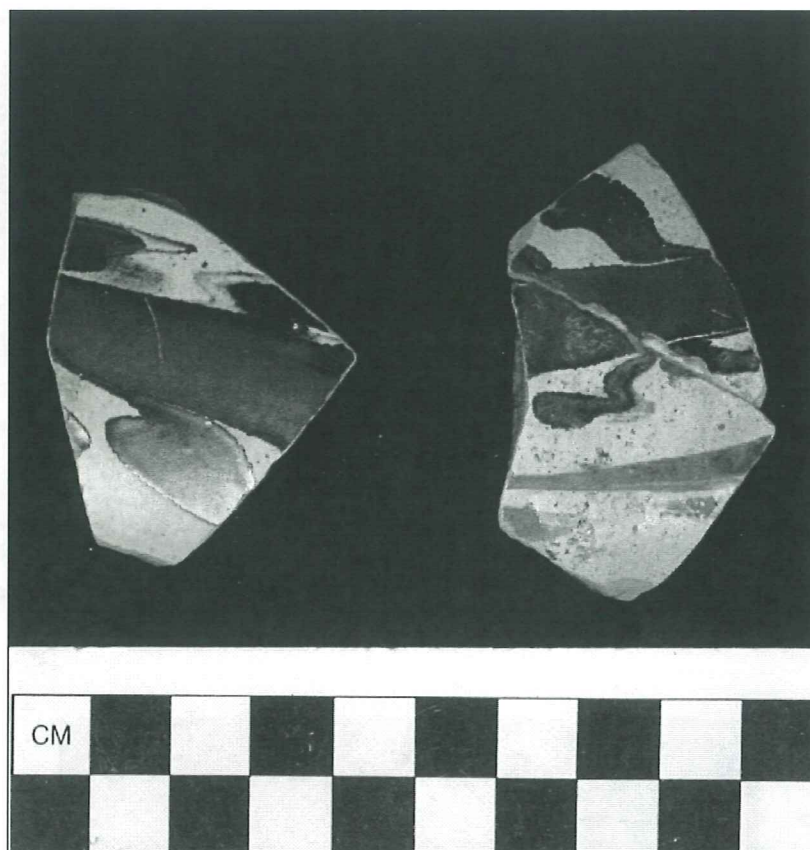


Figure 4. Conrad pottery exhibiting characteristic sinuous line decoration.





**Figure 5. Metallic decoration (scanner aberration appears green).**

Several potteries have been investigated archaeologically in the Louisville area. These include the Thomas Pottery, dating to the 1870s, that produced yellowware. The Lewis Pottery, a mid-nineteenth century operation, is best known for its early attempt to produce a fine whiteware. The Conrad Pottery is distinctive from these because of the wares it produced, and because of its early age. Several redware potteries have been investigated in the region; the Conrad Pottery is significant in that it is protected and offers the potential for long-term research.

A limestone foundation was exposed in a 1-x-1 test unit (**Figure 8**), and is being currently explored by FOAS and CIA. This may relate to the kiln, the location of which is suspected to exist nearby, an ancillary structure used for the processing or storage of the pottery vessels, or an unrelated later structure. Archival research indicates a narrow portion of the lot was sold to the Jeffersonian Newspaper, a county-wide newspaper that began in 1907. In fact, a decorative piece of metal typeset was recovered that bore the name "Woolet". The Woolets owned a lot across the street from the Conrad Site and operated a mill on the site. Also, a presidential campaign stick pin for William Jennings Bryan was found (**Figure 9**). His was the first presidential campaign that saw buttons and pins in use.



Figure 6. Possible ceramic rivet.

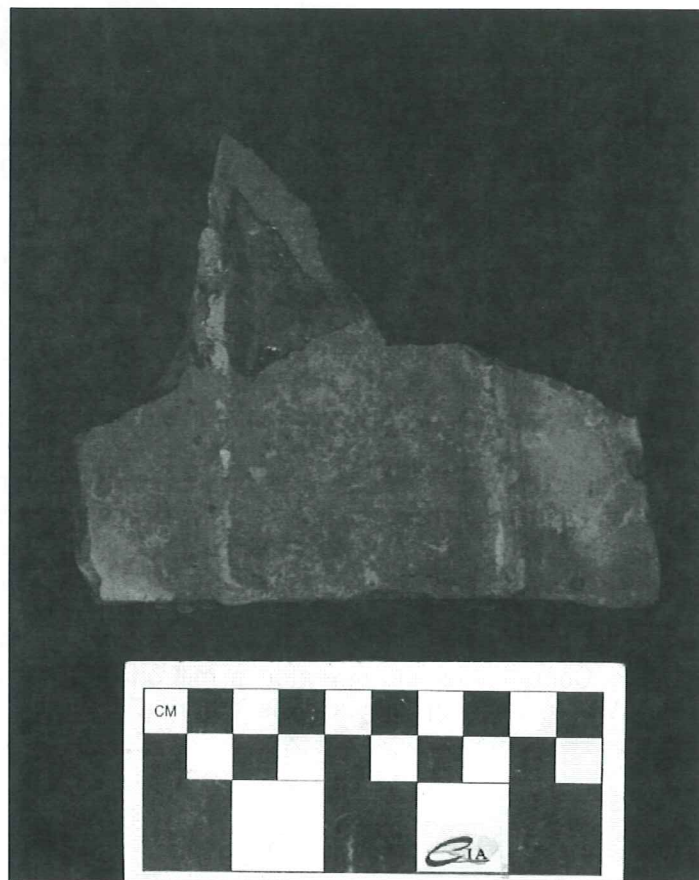


Figure 7. Kiln furniture.





Figure 8. Partial foundation uncovered during 2008 excavations.

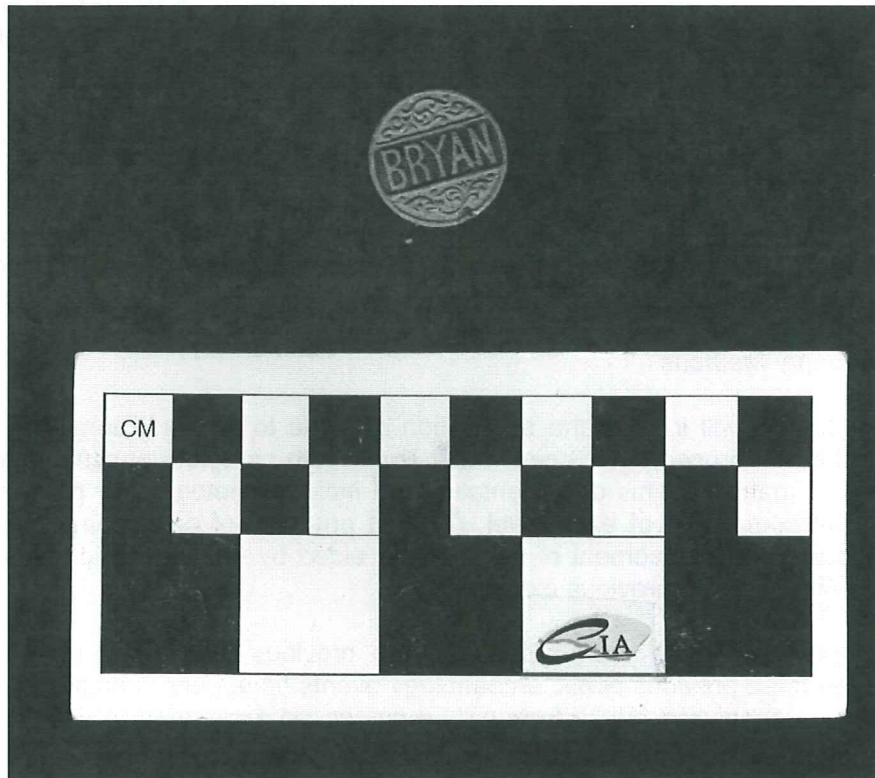


Figure 9. Williams Jennings Bryan campaign stick pin dating to 1896.

## Methodology

### *Research Design*

The research portion of the project will contribute to research objectives defined in *The Archaeology of Kentucky: An Update* (Pollack 2010). While early nineteenth century potteries are part of the early economic development of the state, archaeological documentation of one is rare. Archival and archaeological data from the Conrad Pottery will address a number of questions pertaining to small-scale industrial sites. Public archaeological investigations conducted since 2008 have revealed intact deposits. Although the side yard is small, the intact archaeological deposits hold the potential to yield invaluable information on early slip-trailed redware production in the area. This type of ware is common in the Mid-Atlantic states, but is less common in Kentucky and adjacent Midwestern states. With the aid of this grant, a number of research objectives will be addressed. The ethnic identity of Valentine Conrad, as a German-American Moravian migrant from North Carolina, will be explored further and put into an appropriate context. Organization of space within the complex site will be documented during the archaeological investigations. An ongoing geophysical survey requires interpretation and ground-truthing, and will surely aid placement of future test units.

Research and archaeological investigations also will address sources of supplies and fuel, the size and demographics of the workforce, dispensation of waste products, and variety of manufactured products. Artifact analysis will capture changes in design, materials, and production techniques. The size and location of markets are particular objectives. It is expected the pottery's markets included the local surrounding agrarian and village communities, regional markets such as New Albany and Jeffersonville, and possibly larger markets such as New Orleans and Cincinnati. Comparisons to other redware potteries in the region will be made, including Strezewski's work at New Harmony, Indiana; Genheimer's 1988 work at a Frankfort pottery; Mansberger's work in Illinois; and O'Malley's study at the Ingel's pottery.

Archives that may be visited include Louisville Metro Planning Commission, Louisville Metro Archives, Jefferson County Clerk's Office, Louisville Free Public Library, University of Louisville and Kentucky libraries, Filson Historical Society, and the Kentucky Historical Society. Most broadly, research from the project will make a much larger impact, influencing the local Jeffersontown area, contributing to the knowledge base of Kentucky redware potteries, and providing material for public education projects.

### *Field and Laboratory Methods*

Archaeological testing will include the excavation of three to four additional 1-x-1-meter test units. Excavation will proceed in 10 centimeter levels with complete documentation of levels, features, and soil matrices. This documentation will include photographs, planview drawings, and forms at the completion of each level. At least one wall of each completed unit will be documented as well. The placement of units will be aided by the completion of a geophysical survey and the findings from previous excavations.

Artifacts resulting from these excavations and the previous testing will be examined. The artifacts from the three previous public archaeology events have generated literally hundreds of items that remain unanalyzed. All artifacts will be processed and sorted by FOAS and students in the archaeological laboratory of CIA. Washing will include volunteers, students, and FOAS members. All artifacts will be analyzed by experienced personnel under professional



supervision. Artifacts will then be processed according to prevailing curation standards. By request of the landowner, however, all recovered artifacts will remain with the house. All data will be entered under supervision into a database customized for the redware research objectives. In order to support these objectives, as well as informed analysis and the general education of its membership, FOAS will reserve one monthly meeting for redware scholarship in the region.

### **Products**

Data derived from the project will contribute to a number of research projects. Two reports will be completed. One, a report intended for the lay public, will be made available for purchase at the Jeffersontown Historical Museum and on the FOAS website. The second report will be a technical report on the Conrads, and include comparison to mid-Atlantic redware folk potters, and redware manufacturing in the region. This will be intended for archaeologists, historians, and other professionals. This technical report will be made available at the Jeffersontown Historical Museum, the FOAS website, and through CIA. A presentation based on this work will be presented at a Kentucky Heritage Council annual meeting.

### **Time Frame**

A geophysical investigation was initiated on September 10, 2010; ensuing excavations at the location took place during Jeffersontown's Gaslight Festival, most recently between September 17 and 18, 2010. The test units opened during the festival have not been completed, nor have the results of the geophysics been interpreted or ground-truthed. The completion of these efforts will contribute to the proposed in-kind match for the grant funding. Additional excavation with school groups will take place throughout the year. Analysis and reporting will be completed by September 1, 2011.

### **Local Government and Public Involvement**

Public participation during the excavation contributes to the success of the Jeffersontown Gaslight Festival and Jeffersontown heritage tourism. FOAS manages a booth every year at the festival with extensive educational materials (**Figure 11**). Those that participate during the excavations will be exposed to archaeological field methods, women in science, history of the Jeffersontown area, and regional information on archaeology, preservation, and cultural history. Archaeological excavations have included units opened during the Jeffersontown Gaslight Festival for the past three years (**Figure 12**, **Figure 13**, and **Figure 14**). These events are well-publicized and well-attended.



Figure 10. Booths located in front of the Conrad-Seaton House (JF278) at the annual Jeffersontown Gaslight Festival.



Figure 11. FOAS booth at the annual Jeffersontown Gaslight Festival.





Figure 12. September 2008 excavation at the annual Jeffersontown Gaslight Festival.



Figure 13. September 2009 excavation at the annual Jeffersontown Gaslight Festival.



**Figure 14. September 2010 excavation at the annual Jeffersontown Gaslight Festival.**

### **Part 3: Public Interpretation**

#### **Project Summary**

In addition to the building survey and nomination and the two reports related to the archaeological survey, research results will be prepared for public interpretation projects. These will combine information from the historic building survey and the archaeological testing to present a complete picture of the Conrad's cultural history, their home life, and business life and place them in the larger context of settlers and potters.

#### **Methodology**

Printed material for publication will be prepared by FOAS with assistance by CIA's graphics staff in collaboration with architectural historians and archaeologists, utilizing Adobe Creative Suite. These will be printed by a local vendor. Web content will be added by FOAS using in-house web publishing software. A public display will include artifacts and accompanying information also prepared in Adobe Creative Suite.

#### **Products**

Printed material will include brochures distributed at the Jeffersontown Branch of the Louisville Free Public Library, the Jeffersontown History Museum and Historical Society, and other local venues. A summary and downloadable brochure will appear on the FOAS and CIA websites. In



addition, the results will be presented to the FOAS during a monthly meeting, and an article will be prepared for submission to the FOAS *Currents of Change* journal.

#### **Time Frame**

All public interpretation elements will be prepared and printed, posted, or installed by September 1, 2011.

#### **Civil Rights Compliance**

The project will endeavor to incorporate a wide segment of the population representative of the demographics of the area. The archaeological investigations are conducted during the Jeffersontown Gaslight Festival--an annual festival that is well-attended and well advertised. As the Conrad-Seaton House (JF278) is located on the main thoroughfare, traffic is heavy at times. All will be encouraged to participate. The location can be made accessible to all members of the public and is not restricted from any person based on race, sex, national origin, religion, color, and disability. Civil Rights notices and complaint forms will be made available at the project location.

Participation in the archaeological investigations will increase the public's appreciation for the history of the area, increase the public's knowledge of cultural resources, educate the public on the preservation of cultural resources, inform the public on archaeological field methods, and emphasize an appreciation for women in science and business. As Jefferson County Public Schools have put an emphasis on maintaining a diverse populace in every school, the school groups involved in the public archaeology will be likewise be diverse. The public interpretation materials produced as a result of this grant will continue to educate the public about these topics. These materials will be made available at public venues, such as the Jeffersontown Branch of the Louisville Free Public Library, the Jeffersontown Historical Museum, and the FOAS and CIA websites.

## 2.C: Annual Priorities

Proposed work on the Conrad-Seaton House (JF278) and the Conrad Pottery Site (15JF740) will address a number of activities defined in the KHC 2010-2011 Federal Survey and Planning Grants Annual Priorities.

With regard to the **historic building survey and National Register nomination preparation**, the project targets a house that has *not been documented within the past 20 years*, will focus on log building and potters in Jefferson County and surrounding regions, *contexts not fully explored*, and *will result in the production of a National Register nomination*.

With regard to the **archaeological investigation**, the grant will fund a project that *fills a data gap*-- redware potteries in the Outer Bluegrass region of Kentucky, particularly the slip-trailed design of the Mid-Atlantic Germanic tradition. The project also *addresses research issues identified in the State Preservation Plan*—industrial archaeology researching small enterprises and the market relationship between that enterprise and local and regional consumers.

With regard to **public interpretation**, the proposed project will use *archaeological collections for interpretation to the public* and also routinely *involve the public* in the archaeological investigations. The final goal of the project aims to provide *heritage education materials, including presentations and publications, that use history, architecture, and archaeology to promote historic preservation*.



## CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE GRID

The Kentucky Heritage Council observes the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and all subsequent federal and state laws and regulations. The Heritage Council must ensure that its subgrantees do the same. If your county or area contains, for instance, a significant number of Hispanics or African Americans, then your group must find ways to involve these populations in the grant project. The grid below offers the subgrantee a way to demonstrate to the Kentucky Heritage Council that diverse populations have been considered in the planning of the grant project, in its execution, and in its products.

Please enter a number into each cell below, as applicable. **\*The numbers entered will show how many people participate in the project according to their role (the horizontal rows) and according to their population status (the vertical columns).** Use the grid to track the participation of diverse groups in your project.

In a county with a significant number of Hispanics and African Americans, members of those groups can participate in the project planning by being on the team that designs the project. In that same county, they can be involved in the project's execution by participating as volunteer researchers, as informant, as the project's staff members, and the project's advisory group, or as the consultant hired to complete the project. Also, if the project's products are intended for target audiences, such as programs for children in schools with large minority populations, or in documents that focus on the lives of those residents, then indicate on the grid, the numbers of people served by those products.

		Identified Population Group									
		African American, Black	Asian American or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American, Eskimo or Aleut	White	Other Races	Women	Older American	Persons With Disabilities	TOTALS
Role of Participants or Grant Project's Audience	Grant Planning Group					3		3			6
	Consultant Or Staff					7		5			12
	Advisory Group, if Applicable										
	Volunteer Workers, if Applicable	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	
	Student Population, if applicable	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	
	Product's Intended Audience	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	
	Other Activity										
	Other Activity										
	Total in County or Area Served*	2,317	479	666	53	23,091	399	13,823	2,876	3,258	

\*These figures can be derived from the latest census reports for the county or area served and can be obtained by going to <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/21000.html>.



## Anne Tobbe Bader, RPA

Doctoral Studies, Anthropology, University of Kentucky, 1992-1998  
MA, Anthropology, University of Kentucky, 1992  
BA, Anthropology, University of Louisville, 1974

### Summary of Experience

Anne has nearly 30 years of experience in archaeology and cultural resources management. Experienced in both prehistoric and historical archaeology, she has served as Principal Investigator (PI) for the full range of archaeological investigations from simple literature and archival research to complex Phase III data recovery projects. She has authored or co-authored hundreds of reports and documents in the field of Cultural Resources Management. As the former Director of a small archaeological consulting firm, Archaeology Resources Consulting Services (ARCS), her duties included not only archaeology and project management, but also all aspects of office and personnel management. During her employment with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Ms. Bader gained invaluable experience as a Federal resources manager, overseeing historic preservation activities in five states. During this time, she became thoroughly knowledgeable of Federal and state regulations, including the National Environmental Policy (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). Ms. Bader served for three years on a national committee tasked with the curation of archaeological collections and compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

As former Program Manager of cultural resources at AMEC Earth & Environmental, Ms. Bader was key in establishing, growing, and managing a cultural resources unit numbering 20 archaeologists, historians, and architectural historians. In addition to overall program direction, technical oversight, and Quality Assurance/Quality Control, her responsibilities included personnel management, budgeting and cost estimating, staffing and scheduling, bid and proposals, customer service, and marketing and client development on a local and regional level. In 2006, Ms. Bader established a woman-owned small business in **Corn Island Archaeology LLC** to fill a niche in providing quality and cost-effective services to local and regional clientele in the public and private sectors. Ms. Bader is actively involved with professional communities in Kentucky and Indiana. Ms. Bader remains committed to public archaeology and education, and in her free time, she regularly addressing school and civic groups across the region. In 2002, she formed the Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society (FOAS), an award-winning professional/amateur/student alliance that has attracted interested membership from three states. In 2004, she was awarded the Indiana Archaeology Award for her involvement with the emergency data recovery at a late Middle Archaic mortuary site in Spencer County, Indiana. She currently serves as adjunct instructor at Jefferson Community College in Louisville where she teaches courses in archaeology and New World civilization.

### Professional Memberships

- ❖ Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists (KyOPA)
- ❖ Society of American Archaeologists (SAA)
- ❖ Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)
- ❖ Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society (FOAS) -President





## Selected Publications and Presentations

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- 2003-Present Co-editor of *Currents of Change, Journal of the Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society*, Clarksville Indiana.
- 2004 A Possible Moravian Potter in Jefferson County, Kentucky. In *Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology, Journal of the Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology*, Volume 17, edited by Donald B. Ball. Wickliffe Mounds Research Center, Wickliffe, Kentucky.
- 2003 Privy Excavation at the Nineteenth Century Laboratory of a Louisville Druggist. *Currents of Change, Journal of the Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society*, edited by Anne T. Bader and Sundeia Murphy; Vol. 1, No. 1, Pps. 43-50. Clarksville, IN.
- 2002 Ongoing Archaeological Mitigation at Site 15JF702 at McAlpine Locks and Dam. *Kentucky Archaeology, The Newsletter of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists*, Summer 2004, with Michael French pp. 5-7.
- 1997 From Slaves to Hired Hands to Storage: The Life History of a Small Plantation Cabin. In *Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology, Journal of the Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology*, Volume 12, edited by Donald B. Ball. Wickliffe Mounds Research Center, Wickliffe, Kentucky, pp. 58-67.
- 1996 Dig Brings History to the Present at Barren. *Falls City Engineer*, Vol. 21, No. 7, September. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District.
- 1995 Salvage Excavations at the Conrad/Dravo Site: An Experiment in Public Archaeology. *Kentucky Archaeology, The Newsletter of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists* 2 (2), Pps. 7-9.
- 2005 *The Road No Longer Traveled....Management and Research Considerations for Remnant Historic Roadways*. 23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology, March 5, 2005, Olive Hill, Kentucky. (With Nathan White)
- 2004 *If You Build It, They Will Come: The Growing Role of Amateur-Professional Societies*. 61<sup>st</sup> Southeastern Archaeological Conference, St. Louis, Missouri, October 21, 2004. (With Sundeia Murphy)
- 1998 *A Moravian Potter in Jefferson County, Kentucky?* Presented at the 14th Annual Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology, University of Louisville Shelby Campus, Louisville, Kentucky.

## Selected Relevant Experience

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### **Jefferson County Historic Preservation and Archives**

#### **Salvage Excavations at the Conrad-Dravo Site (15Jf638), Jefferson County, KY**

Served as PI for the volunteer excavations at the Conrad-Dravo Site. The site was investigated under the overall auspices of Jefferson County Historic Preservation and Archives that had been granted a 60-day window to document a National Register-listed residence before the site was developed into condominiums. The site included a main residence, built in 1814, and several dependent outbuildings, including a former slave quarters. Utilizing Scouting groups, school groups, and interested public, a limited data recovery was conducted with the additional goals of teaching others about local history and archaeological field techniques. The project was enlightening in several aspects, but one significant outcome was the discovery of the wares of an early nineteenth century potter who produced slip-decorated redware in the Mid-Atlantic tradition. It was not known heretofore that these wares had been produced in Kentucky.

### **Redwoods Company**

#### **Phase I Investigation of Property Planned for Urban Renewal, Boyle County, KY**

Conducted archaeological of an approximate 1.6-acre area located on Walnut Street in Danville, Kentucky on privately owned commercial property within an urban setting in proximity to the Constitution Square Historic District. The Phase I investigation and architectural assessment included archival research and shovel probing at a 10-meter interval in all undisturbed areas. Reviewed numerous historic maps, including Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. A total of 567 historic artifacts were recovered; the site was recorded as 15BO104. The site appeared to contain intact undisturbed cultural organic midden that dates at least to a post-war 1870s freed black community along Walnut Street and possibly to an early nineteenth occupation along the former First Street associated with historic Constitution Square. Undisturbed areas coincided with the location of historic outbuildings, notably a stable and a smokehouse. Based on the Phase I survey, National Register eligibility could not be determined and a Phase II survey was recommended.

### **Parking Authority of River City (PARC)**

#### **Salvage Archaeological Data Recovery of Historic Resources at the Muhammad Ali Center Construction Site, Louisville, KY**

In November 2002, served as PI for the emergency data recovery efforts of historic features exposed during the construction of the Muhammad Ali museum center. Historic period features, including building foundations, privies and cisterns dating to nineteenth century Louisville were being exposed. Archaeological efforts including continuous monitoring of the ongoing excavations, mapping of features, and excavation. One privy, dating to the mid-late nineteenth century, was apparently associated with a laboratory for the nearby Robinson Wholesale Druggist company. The material recovered from this brick-lined privy included calibrated glass cylinders, mortars, crocks, ceramic storage jars of all sizes, and a range of medicinal panel bottles, many of which were embossed with manufacturer and product information. Served as leads author for the report of findings.

### **Blue Grass Army Depot**

#### **Phase II Evaluation of Site 15MA312, Madison County, Kentucky**

Evaluated a historic archaeological site, 15MA312, recorded in 1999. The Phase II evaluation consisted of a thorough ground surface inspection and the excavation of eight 1-x-1-meter test units. The ground surface inspection revealed the presence of stone foundations, presumably associated with a cabin, and the remains of a springhouse located on the hillside. The test unit excavation further explored the foundations and associated features. The excavations produced a variety of residential artifacts dating



from the early 1800s through the mid-twentieth century. Although the midden was relatively shallow, the artifact density was high. Artifacts included late prehistoric Native American projectiles and pottery. A possibly intact zone of prehistoric midden was identified. Historic artifacts included a blue glass bead that possibly represents a Contact period trade item. Other early historic artifacts recovered were wrought nails and ceramics.

#### **Farmington Historic Home Foundation**

##### **Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Orchard, Stone Foundation, and Mill Areas of Historic Farmington, Jefferson County, KY**

During 1995 and 1996, served as PI and instructor during Phase I archaeological investigations at Historic Farmington, a nineteenth residence located at the current city boundary of Louisville, Kentucky. The design of the house was based on plans devised by Thomas Jefferson. It was built by James Speed, a local statesman and hemp farmer and a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln who visited the residence on several occasions. The survey was sponsored through Bellarmine College, and simultaneously met Farmington Foundations' need for additional survey as well as providing an introduction to archaeology and archaeological field techniques to Middle School aged children. The survey resulted in the discovery of one historic feature in the orchard area, located a probable mill location, and further clarified the boundaries and condition of a previously recorded prehistoric site on the property.

#### **Department of Housing and Urban Development**

##### **Phase II/III Mitigation at the 2704-2708 Lots of Grand Avenue, Louisville, KY**

Directed the Phase II/III investigations at site 15Jf572, the Grand Avenue Site. The site consisted of three then-vacant city lots in the inner city Parkland neighborhood of Louisville. The city proposed building townhouses on the site under an urban renewal program. A series of shovel probes and shallow backhoe trenches revealed that the site had been disturbed by the demolition of the homes that once stood on the lots. However, two significant features were discovered to be intact. A cistern and a 14-foot deep brick-lined privy were excavated, revealing important data on the earliest periods of occupancy for the primary structures that date to 1900.

#### **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District**

##### **Archaeological Assessment of the Carl Bennett Site, Taylorsville Lake, KY**

Served as co-PI of this nineteenth century log structure and associated farm complex in rural Spencer County, Kentucky. This project entailed the Phase I reconnaissance of 2.75 acres and an assessment of the Carl Bennett Site, 15Sp424, at Taylorsville Lake in Spencer County, KY. Site 15Sp424 was found to comprise a complex that once encompassed eleven buildings, including the primary residence and associated outbuildings of a farm that was long in the possession of the Bennett family. In particular, the remains of an earlier, log residence was examined through the hand-excavation of test units. The site was found to contain a deep, dark midden and artifacts that suggest that the original house, likely built in the mid-late nineteenth century, had burned. Based on the lack of twentieth century materials in this area, the destruction of the house occurred in the late nineteenth century, thereby affording a fairly circumscribed nineteenth century occupancy of the structure.

#### **U.S Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District**

##### **Limited Archaeological Testing at the David Crabill House, C.J. Brown Lake, Clark County, OH**

In response to the proposed modernization of a circa 1820's, a brick house in rural Clark County, OH, conducted an archaeological investigation of the front and side yards that would be impacted by the emplacement of a water well, waterlines, and electrical lines. Intensive, close-interval shovel testing was performed in order to assess the archaeological potential of these areas. This house, along with several acres of the surrounding property, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and is thought to represent one of the earliest farmstead complexes that is still extant in southern Ohio. Furthermore,

worked with another Corps archaeologist to develop a long-range plan for the management of the property and proposed recommendations for preservation and future archaeological investigation.

## **Collections Analysis and Research**

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### **The Conrad-Dravo Site, 15JF653, Jefferson County, KY**

#### **A Study of Early Nineteenth Century Slip Decorated Redware**

Researched and analyzed a collection of early nineteenth century redware from the home site of an early local potter who had his roots in the North Carolina, possibly Moravian, ceramic tradition. Among the collection was a unique variety of slip decorated redware, with multi-colored trailed designs that are uncommon in the central U.S. A variety of vessel forms, including deep plates, cups, and other serving dishes, were documented. These forms bore a striking resemblance to mid-Atlantic vessels. The Jeffersontown, Kentucky pottery was operated between approximately 1803 and 1828 by Valentine Conrad.

## **Public Archaeology**

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### **Jeffersontown Annual Gaslight Festival**

#### **Conrad-Seaton House Excavations**

Conduct annual public excavations at this historic house and site of a nineteenth-century redware kiln. Historic records and twentieth-century newspaper accounts indicate that Valentine Conrad operated a pottery from 1803-1838. The house is located in "downtown" Jeffersontown on what was then the corner of Water and Main streets. A 1936 newspaper article appears to confirm his occupancy with an account of the discovery of a mass of broken pottery dating to the "very early days" found during repairs to the house. Alteration occurred again in 1974 with a large addition on the north end. An article reported that during construction the potter's kiln was discovered. A log cabin dating to 1790 is said to have stood on the original lot and is thought to be incorporated into the standing building. Since occupying the house as its main office, Corn Island Archaeology has participated in the Jeffersontown Gaslight Festival each September. During the festival, CIA opens the house to historic tours, operates an interpretive booth, and prepares a test unit to educate the public and provide an opportunity for citizens to participate in an archaeological dig. In addition to a test unit in 2008 and one in 2009, CIA conducts regular surface collecting in the small yard that remains adjacent to the parking lot. Investigations have included tile probing to find foundations and shovel probing to identify where to locate future test units. In the coming year, CIA will employ remote sensing. Investigations so far have resulted in the collection of slip decorative redware, a very unusual form of pottery within the state of Kentucky.

### **Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society (FOAS), KY and IN**

In July 2002, established a professional/student/amateur archaeological society in the area of the Falls of the Ohio River at Louisville, Kentucky. This group is dedicated to public education. Among the goals of the group are to disseminate professionally generated information on the prehistory and history of the area to the public, to endow the interested public with a sense of ownership in the past, and to actively involve the public in historic preservation issues. Currently, there are approximately 100 members from several states. Monthly speakers include many of the active and retired archaeological professionals from the region. Archaeology Day, held in September, is one annual FOAS event that continues to grow each year, attracting approximately 1000 children and adults in 2006.



**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District  
Barren River Lake Excavations, Barren County, KY**

Provided project management, technical oversight, and coordination for this large-scale investigation of site 15Bn384. The site is a component of the Mississippian period Peter Creek Complex in Barren County, Kentucky. The project involved the cooperative efforts of the Corps, Barren Lake State Park, and the Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS). KAS conducted the excavations and prepared the report of findings. As a part of this project, public tours of the excavations occurred three days of the week for over a month. Volunteers were invited to participate and schoolteachers were trained in archaeological techniques. The event was regularly covered by local media. In addition to the technical report of findings, an informative brochure was published and a slide presentation was prepared to become part of the Corps and State Parks interpretive programs.

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District  
Boy Scout Eagle and Girl Scout Gold Award Projects, Various Locations in KY**

Designed, coordinated, and provided technical oversight for volunteer projects enabling six Boy and Girl Scouts to achieve the highest rank/award in the Scouting program. These projects all involved archaeological resources or issues at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers owned lakes in Kentucky. One entailed the recordation, mapping, photography, background research, clean-up, and definition of an eighteenth/nineteenth century historic cemetery that included both Euro-American pioneers and African-American slaves. Another project revolved around the interpretation of the historic and archaeological remains of a mid/late nineteenth century log residence (destroyed) and associated outbuildings, two extant relocated log structures, and a prehistoric component. The project consisted of the development of an interpretive trail, trail guide, and artifact exhibits, as well as the performance of a living history.

**Monticello Residential Development, Leigh Developers  
Archaeological Survey and Testing at the Miller Homestead Site, Jefferson County, KY**

A historic house and associated stone springhouse that were slated for demolition in the face of a residential subdivision development were examined with the assistance of Girl Scout Troop 1198 and several interested adults in the neighborhood. The project included background research at the local library, a surface reconnaissance of the disturbed house lot, and the documentation and limited excavations at the springhouse. The site was recorded as 15Jf650 and was found to be associated with the Miller family. The Millers resided at the farmstead during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

**Charlestown Middle School, Charlestown, IN  
Archaeological Field School**

Designed and directed a three-day long project that was undertaken at a local historic farmstead to educate fourth grade students in the subject matter and field techniques of archaeology. The project was developed at the request of Charlestown Middle School, and in consultation with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. Among other matters, the students learned about site recognition, site types, artifact types, survey techniques, and mapping procedures that were subsequently applied to the recordation of an extant taphonomic cow skeleton. In addition, the students were educated regarding the local prehistoric and early historic cultural development of the southern Indiana Clark County locale. A prominent local historian, who also participated in the exercise, educated the children on the historical aspects of investigating the more recent past.



## Anna Maas

### Architectural Historian / Preservation Planner

MUEP, Urban & Environmental Planning, University of Virginia, 2003  
Graduate Certificate, Historic Preservation, University of Virginia, 2003  
BAH, Architectural History, University of Virginia, 2000

## Summary of Experience

Anna Maas has worked and volunteered in the historic preservation field for over 10 years. As an architectural historian and preservation planner, she has contributed to the development of cultural resource and land use master plans; served as Principal Investigator (PI) on cultural-historic investigations; provided research and historic contexts for Phase I, II, and III archaeological investigations; and prepared National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nominations and Historic American Buildings and Engineering (HABS/HAER) documentation. Field investigations have included resources in urban, suburban, and rural settings, including housing, commercial and institutional buildings, landscapes, farms, cemeteries, rock walls, dams, and bridges. Ms. Maas has extensive experience in working with specialists in GIS, architecture, landscape architecture, and planning and regularly interacts with clients, consultants, government agencies, and the public. Research interests include the history of land use and development in America.

### Professional Memberships

- ❖ Society of Architectural Historians
- ❖ American Planning Association, Kentucky and Indiana Chapters
- ❖ Preservation Kentucky
- ❖ Preservation Louisville
- ❖ Louisville Historical League

## Selected Experience

**Cultural-Historic Survey, Chaudet Creek Quarry, Livingston County, Kentucky.** Served as PI for cultural-historic survey of 200-acre farm associated with archaeological site 15LV254. Surveyed and evaluated circa 1860 log house (LV40), barn, and landscape features; applied NRHP eligibility criteria; and prepared historic context and technical report.

**Management Plan Contribution: Cultural Resources Overview and Context Development, River Road Scenic Byway Corridor, Jefferson County, Kentucky.** Gresham Smith & Partners for Louisville Metro Public Works. Participated on award-winning team with planners, landscape architects, ecologists, and archaeologists in consultation with the public, nonprofit groups, and Louisville Metro Parks to identify objectives and opportunities to protect and interpret the cultural-historic resources of this portion of the Louisville Loop. Conducted archival research to compile a list of inventoried cultural resources and prepare a historic context to be incorporated into public interpretation projects.

**Master Plan Contribution: Cultural Resources Overview and Context Development, Petersburg Park, Jefferson County, Kentucky.** Brandstetter Carroll for Louisville Metro Parks. Worked with planners and landscape architects in consultation with the public, nonprofit groups, and Louisville Metro Parks to identify objectives and opportunities to protect and interpret the cultural history of the historic African American community of Petersburg. Conducted archival research and interviews to prepare a historic context to be incorporated into public interpretation.

**Cultural-Historic Survey, Floyds Fork Greenway, Jefferson County, Kentucky.** JMA for 21st Century Parks. Served as PI for cultural-historic survey of 4,319-acre APE associated with development of a multi-use recreational area, including a segment of the Louisville Loop. Surveyed 49 resources, including farms, houses, bridges, cemeteries, and landscape features; applied NRHP eligibility criteria; conducted effects assessment; and prepared the historic context of the region.

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